



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

Anlage 44 (zum Datenbericht Mindestanforderungen gemäß § 23 StandAG und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien gemäß § 24 StandAG)

Schichtenverzeichnis Bohrung Römerberg 3

Stand 21.09.2020

Hinweis:

Vorliegender Datenbericht zeigt alle entscheidungserheblichen Daten, die mit Stand 07.09.2020 gemäß den Regelungen und Verfahren nach dem Geologiedatengesetz veröffentlicht werden können. Siehe auch BGE 2020I Teil 3 von 4.

Entscheidungserhebliche Daten und Tatsachen für die geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien

Die Veröffentlichung von entscheidungserheblichen Tatsachen und Erwägungen, hier geologische Daten, erfolgt nach dem Gesetz zur staatlichen geologischen Landesaufnahme sowie zur Übermittlung, Sicherung und öffentlichen Bereitstellung geologischer Daten und zur Zurverfügungstellung geologischer Daten zur Erfüllung öffentlicher Aufgaben (Geologiedatengesetz – GeolDG).

Das GeolDG löst das Lagerstättengesetz ab und nach § 1 GeolDG (GeolDG) regelt es die staatliche geologische Landesaufnahme, die Übermittlung, die dauerhafte Sicherung und die öffentliche Bereitstellung geologischer Daten sowie die Zurverfügungstellung geologischer Daten zur Erfüllung öffentlicher Aufgaben, um den nachhaltigen Umgang mit dem geologischen Untergrund gewährleisten und Geogefahren erkennen und bewerten zu können. Geologische Daten werden insbesondere auch für das Standortauswahlverfahren nach dem Standortauswahlgesetz (StandAG) benötigt.

Das GeolDG trat mit dem 30.06.2020 in Kraft, so dass seitens der BGE, den Landesministerien und Landesbehörden ab diesem Zeitpunkt mit den Verfahren nach dem GeolDG zur Kategorisierung und öffentlichen Bereitstellung geologischer Daten begonnen werden konnte. Die erforderlichen Verfahren waren aufgrund ihres Umfangs nicht in dem bis zur Veröffentlichung bestehenden Zeitraum umzusetzen. Insofern werden nach dem 28.09.2020 weitere geologische Daten veröffentlicht werden. Die Veröffentlichung erfolgt mit Hilfe einer Revision des vorliegenden Datenberichtes. Dabei werden die bisher im vorliegenden Bericht weiß abgedeckten Bereiche nicht weiter abgedeckt, sondern die „darunter liegenden“ Daten sichtbar gemacht.

Mit diesen Anlagen sind der untersetzenden Unterlage (BGE 2020I) die entscheidungserheblichen Daten zu den Mindestanforderungen und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien angefügt. Die darin angegebenen Koordinaten beziehen sich dabei immer auf die den identifizierten Gebieten und Teilgebieten zugrundeliegenden Daten und beschreiben damit nicht zwingend das Teilgebiet selbst.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has expanded. One reason is that the population has aged. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are eligible for state pension and other social security benefits.

Another reason is that the government has increased its spending on health care, education and other public services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in these sectors. For example, the number of people employed in health care has increased from 1.5 million in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has expanded in other countries. One reason is that the population has aged. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are eligible for state pension and other social security benefits.

Another reason is that the government has increased its spending on health care, education and other public services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in these sectors. For example, the number of people employed in health care has increased from 1.5 million in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has expanded in other countries. One reason is that the population has aged. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are eligible for state pension and other social security benefits.

Another reason is that the government has increased its spending on health care, education and other public services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in these sectors. For example, the number of people employed in health care has increased from 1.5 million in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has expanded in other countries. One reason is that the population has aged. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are eligible for state pension and other social security benefits.

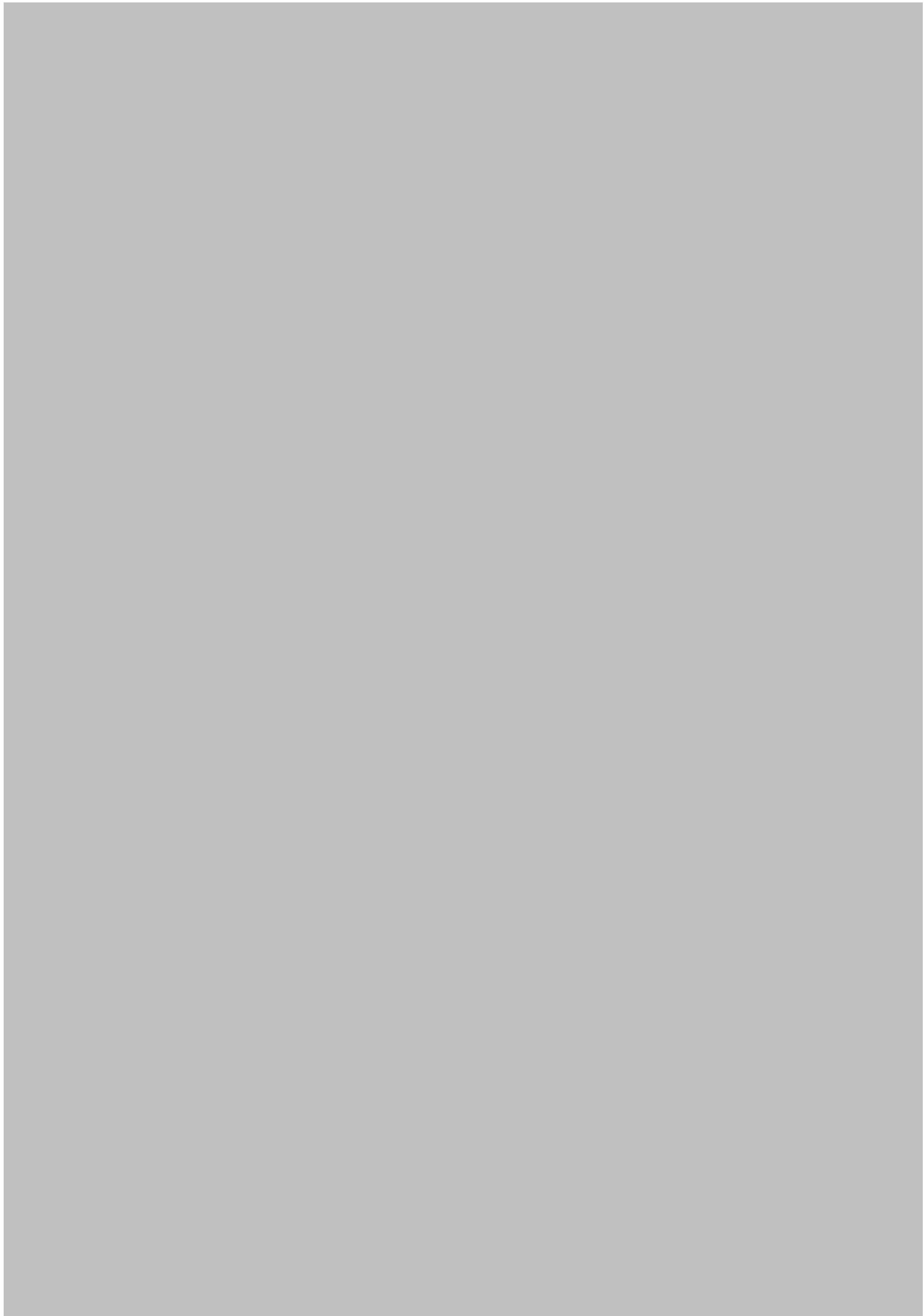
Another reason is that the government has increased its spending on health care, education and other public services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in these sectors. For example, the number of people employed in health care has increased from 1.5 million in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has expanded in other countries. One reason is that the population has aged. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are eligible for state pension and other social security benefits.

Another reason is that the government has increased its spending on health care, education and other public services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in these sectors. For example, the number of people employed in health care has increased from 1.5 million in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has expanded in other countries. One reason is that the population has aged. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are eligible for state pension and other social security benefits.

Another reason is that the government has increased its spending on health care, education and other public services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in these sectors. For example, the number of people employed in health care has increased from 1.5 million in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000.



...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

to the extent that the model is able to capture the underlying structure of the data, the model will be able to predict the observed data. The model is estimated using the method of maximum likelihood estimation (MLE). The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by maximizing the log-likelihood function of the observed data. The log-likelihood function is defined as follows:

$$\ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln f(y_i; \theta) \quad (1)$$

where θ is the vector of parameters to be estimated, $f(y_i; \theta)$ is the probability density function of the observed data, and n is the sample size.

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the following system of equations:

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} = 0 \quad (2)$$

where θ_j is the j th element of the vector θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .

The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ . The MLE estimates of the parameters are obtained by solving the system of equations (2) for θ .



...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

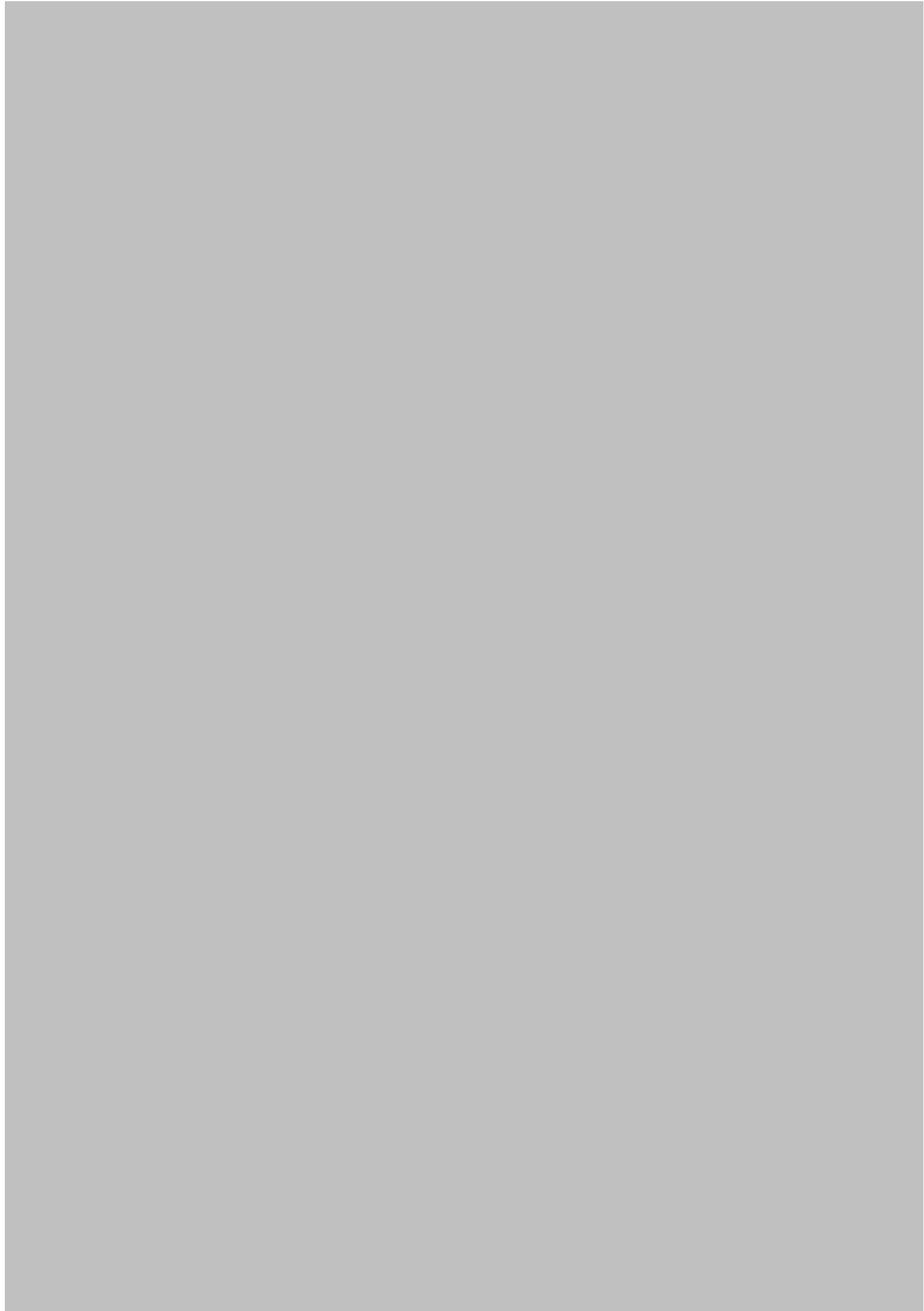
...the ...

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activities. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions and how to use a double-entry accounting system to ensure that the books balance.

The second part of the document focuses on the process of reconciling the accounts. It explains how to compare the company's records with the bank statements and how to identify and resolve any discrepancies. This process is crucial for ensuring that the financial statements are accurate and reliable. The document also discusses the importance of regular reconciliations and how to handle any errors that may occur.

The third part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate the net income, the cost of goods sold, and the gross profit. It also discusses how to prepare the balance sheet, the income statement, and the cash flow statement. The document provides a step-by-step guide to the calculation of each of these statements and explains how they are used to evaluate the company's financial performance.

The final part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activities. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions and how to use a double-entry accounting system to ensure that the books balance.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights how proper record-keeping can help in decision-making, legal compliance, and financial management. The text emphasizes that records should be organized, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while technology offers powerful tools for data storage and analysis, it also introduces risks such as data breaches, loss, and security concerns. Organizations are advised to implement robust security protocols and regular backups to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of data in strategic planning. It explains that analyzing historical data and trends can provide valuable insights into market behavior, customer preferences, and operational efficiency. This information is crucial for developing effective strategies and forecasting future performance.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the importance of data privacy and ethical considerations. As businesses collect and use more personal information, they must ensure that they do so transparently and responsibly, adhering to relevant regulations and industry standards.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights how proper record-keeping can help in decision-making, legal compliance, and financial management. The text emphasizes that records should be organized, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while digital storage offers convenience, it also introduces risks such as data loss, security breaches, and information overload. Solutions like cloud storage, encryption, and regular backups are suggested to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining business processes. It describes how automation and software solutions can reduce manual errors, save time, and improve overall efficiency. Examples of tools used for project management, customer relationship management, and accounting are provided.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the need for continuous learning and adaptation. As technology and market conditions evolve, businesses must stay informed and be willing to adopt new practices to remain competitive and successful.







...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

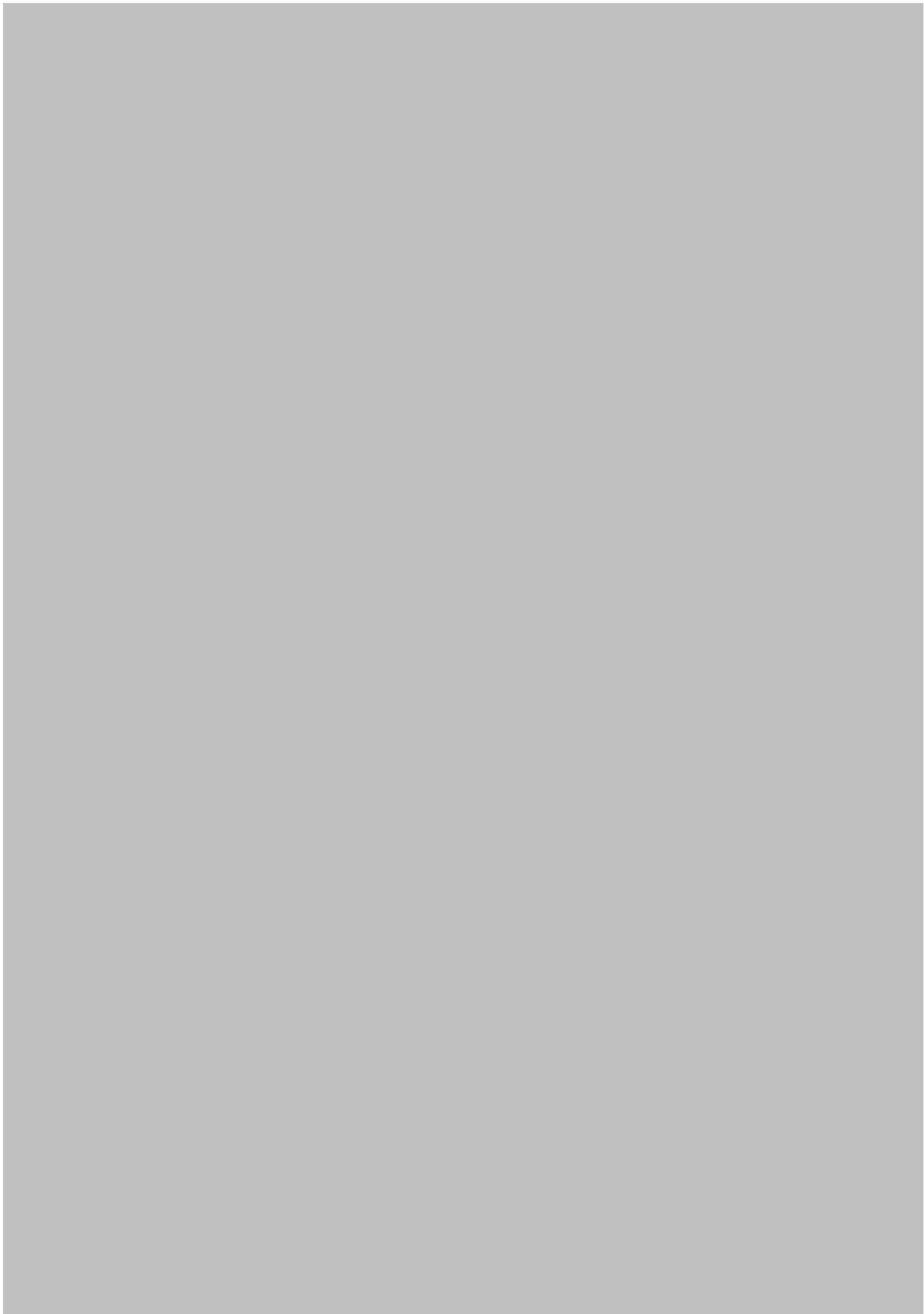
...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...





the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are malnourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the number of malnourished people has increased. One of the main reasons is that the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1980 to 6 billion in 1996. This has put a great strain on the world's food resources. Another reason is that the world's food production has not kept pace with the increase in population. This is because the world's food production is still largely dependent on agriculture, which is a very slow-growing industry.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for agriculture. This can be done by reforestation and by converting forests into agricultural land. Another way is to increase the amount of water that is used for agriculture. This can be done by building dams and by using irrigation systems.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for agriculture. This can be done by reforestation and by converting forests into agricultural land. Another way is to increase the amount of water that is used for agriculture. This can be done by building dams and by using irrigation systems.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for agriculture. This can be done by reforestation and by converting forests into agricultural land. Another way is to increase the amount of water that is used for agriculture. This can be done by building dams and by using irrigation systems.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for agriculture. This can be done by reforestation and by converting forests into agricultural land. Another way is to increase the amount of water that is used for agriculture. This can be done by building dams and by using irrigation systems.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for agriculture. This can be done by reforestation and by converting forests into agricultural land. Another way is to increase the amount of water that is used for agriculture. This can be done by building dams and by using irrigation systems.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for agriculture. This can be done by reforestation and by converting forests into agricultural land. Another way is to increase the amount of water that is used for agriculture. This can be done by building dams and by using irrigation systems.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for agriculture. This can be done by reforestation and by converting forests into agricultural land. Another way is to increase the amount of water that is used for agriculture. This can be done by building dams and by using irrigation systems.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for agriculture. This can be done by reforestation and by converting forests into agricultural land. Another way is to increase the amount of water that is used for agriculture. This can be done by building dams and by using irrigation systems.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food production can be increased. One way is to increase the amount of land that is used for agriculture. This can be done by reforestation and by converting forests into agricultural land. Another way is to increase the amount of water that is used for agriculture. This can be done by building dams and by using irrigation systems.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1998).

There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of children who are surviving to the age of 5 has increased significantly in the last few decades. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the number of children who are dying from preventable diseases.

Another reason why the number of children in the world is increasing is that the number of children who are being born is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children who are being aborted, and an increase in the number of children who are being born to women who are younger than in the past.

There are a number of challenges that are associated with the increasing number of children in the world. One of the main challenges is that there are not enough resources to provide for all of the children. This is particularly true in developing countries, where there is a lack of access to education, healthcare, and other basic services.

Another challenge is that there are not enough jobs available for the children who are growing up. This is particularly true in developing countries, where there is a high level of unemployment. This can lead to children who are forced to work in dangerous and exploitative conditions.

There are a number of ways that we can address these challenges. One of the most important ways is to invest in education and healthcare. This will help to ensure that all children have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

Another way to address these challenges is to create more jobs for the children who are growing up. This can be done by supporting small businesses and creating new industries.

There are a number of other ways that we can address these challenges, including providing access to family planning services, and promoting the use of contraceptives.

The number of children in the world is increasing, and this is a challenge that we must address. By investing in education and healthcare, and by creating more jobs, we can ensure that all children have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

The number of children in the world is increasing, and this is a challenge that we must address. By investing in education and healthcare, and by creating more jobs, we can ensure that all children have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

The number of children in the world is increasing, and this is a challenge that we must address. By investing in education and healthcare, and by creating more jobs, we can ensure that all children have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

The number of children in the world is increasing, and this is a challenge that we must address. By investing in education and healthcare, and by creating more jobs, we can ensure that all children have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

The number of children in the world is increasing, and this is a challenge that we must address. By investing in education and healthcare, and by creating more jobs, we can ensure that all children have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

Bundesgesellschaft für Endlagerung mbH
Eschenstraße 55
31224 Peine
T +49 05171 43-0
poststelle@bge.de
www.bge.de